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ICONES
FUNGORUM
Circa

HALIFAX

Sponte NASCENTIUM.

FASCICULUS TERTIUS.

A MDCCCLXXXVI.

MUSEUM

OF THE

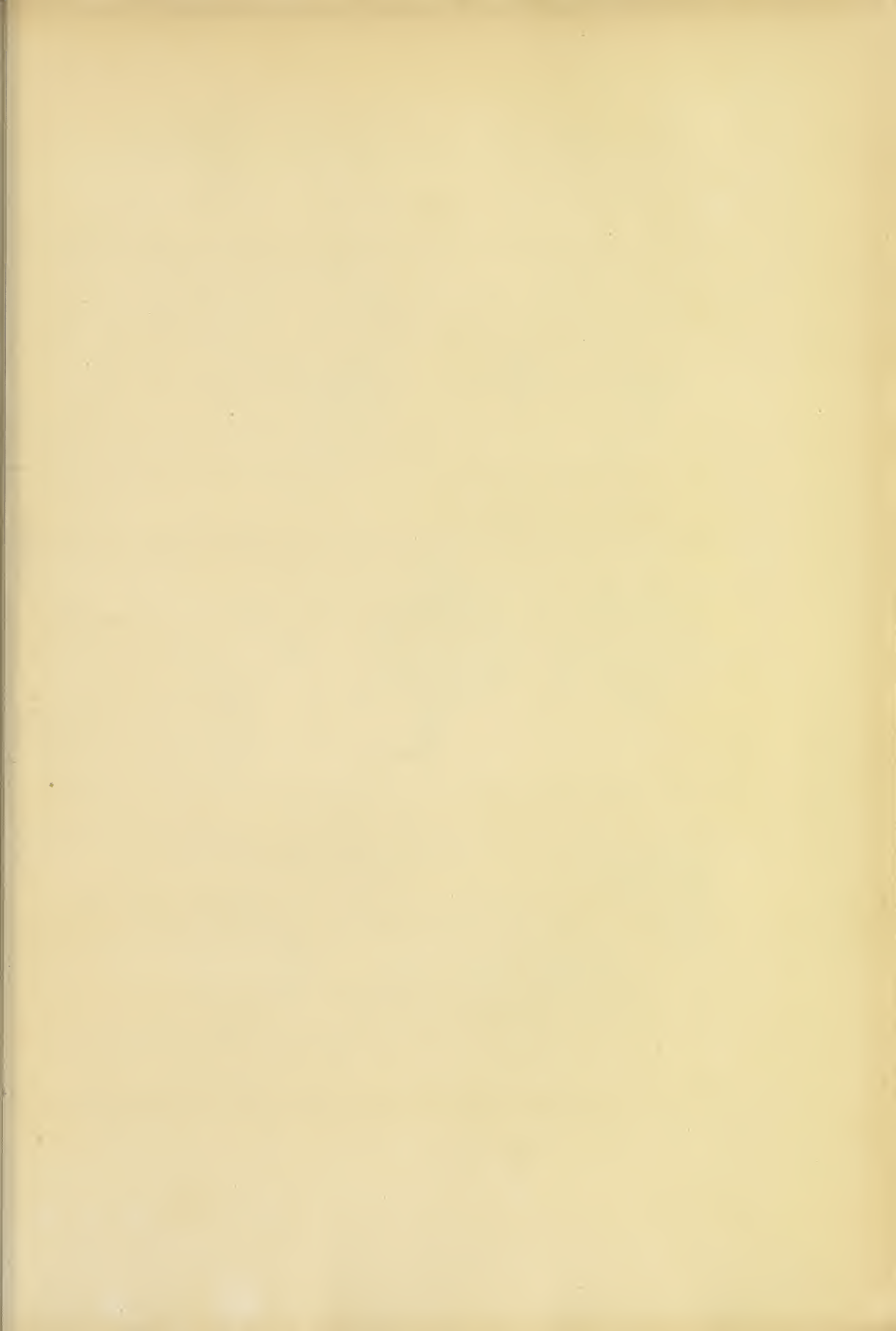
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

221982

Jan 28, 1981 FEB 7 1981





Tab: 1

- A. a General Volva, Involucra or Cover, shewn as bursting, in a young plant of *Agaricus muscarius*.
 B. a young plant of the same *Agaric* shewn down right, to shew its situation before the Cover bursts. The Curtain taken away to shew the Gills.

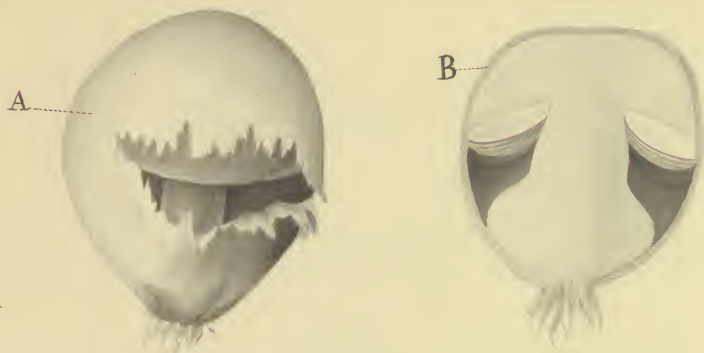
Tab II

- A. the partial Volva or Curtain, unbroken and performing its office.
 B. the Curtain having done its office, is torn by the increase of the Pileus.
 C. the Curtain detached from the Pileus all round its Margin, and seen entire with its central Umbels, as in the *Agaricus annulatus*

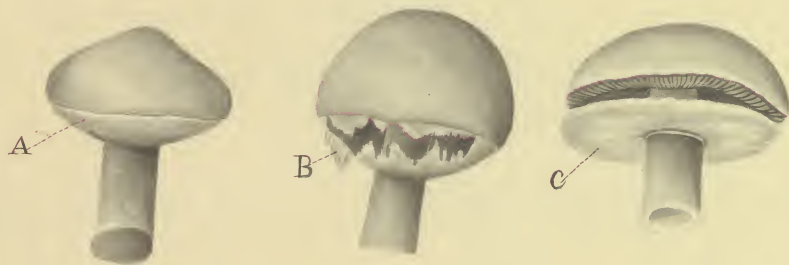
Tab III

- A. Gills branched like Nerves, generally of a substance similar to that of the Pileus, as in the *Agaricus Chamarellus, albus, infundibuliformis* &c.
 B. The Gills simple & entire, in one series, extending from the center to the Circumference, in *Agaricus integrus* &c.
 C. Gills in two series, being alternately one half shorter.
 D. Gills in three series, extending alternately, one third, two thirds, and the whole length.
 E. Gills Netted or latticed, as in the *Agaricus quercinus*.

Tab:1



Tab:11

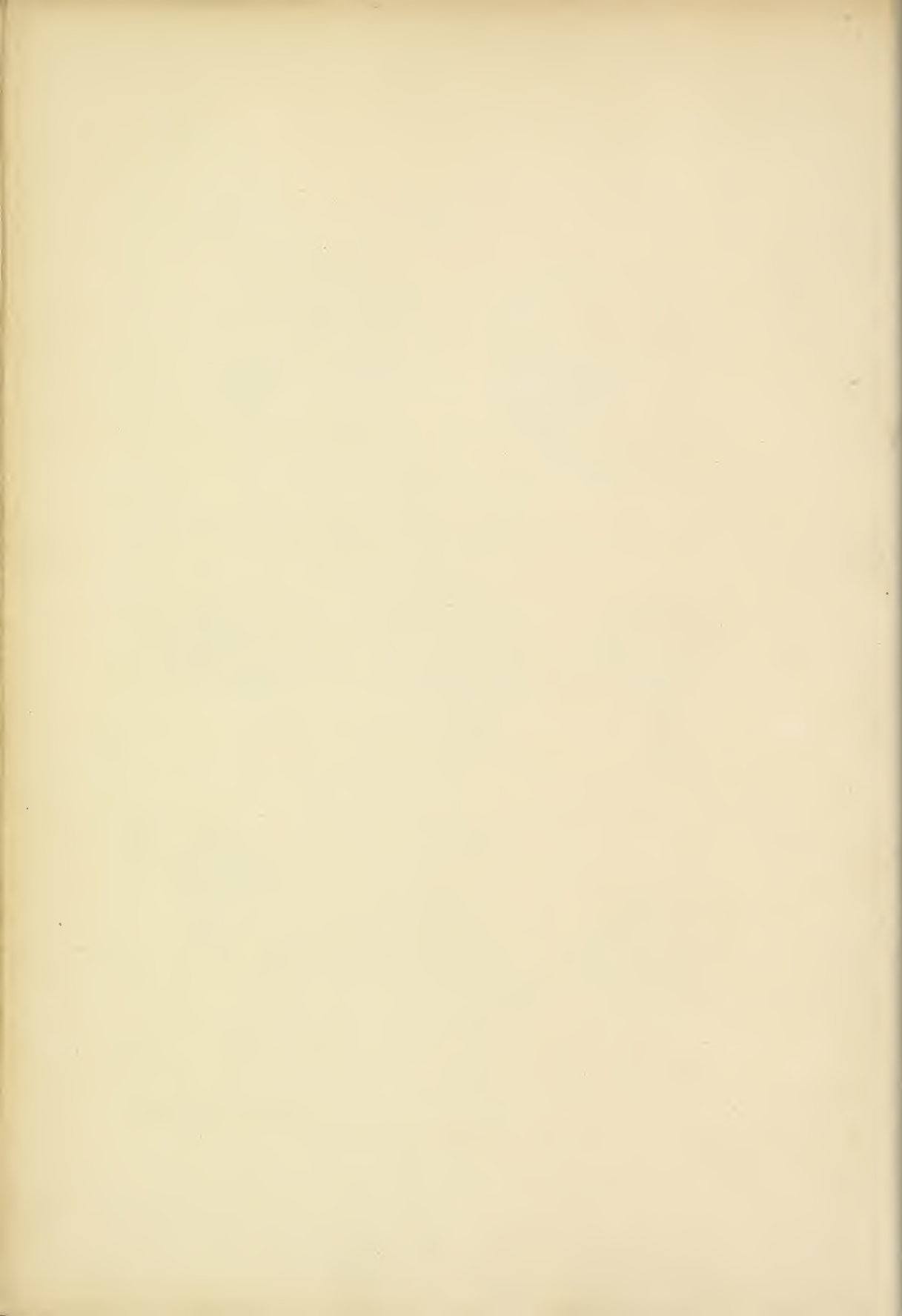


Tab:111



J. Bolton Del. - 1786.

A.B. These Figures of the Volva
 & Gills of Agaricus with the
 explanations, will make a
 necessary part of the Introduction
 when the Work is compleated,



Agaricus infundibuliformis Dist. in
Funnel-shaped Agaricus.

This Agaric grew in several Woods in the
Neighbourhood of Salisbury in Sept. & Oct. 1786.

Stem hollow, open at the top, where it spreads
into a pileus as the Tube of a Flower of *Mirabilis* does
into the Limb. — sometimes the skin of the pileus
is extended over the opening of the Tube as in *A.*

The Gills are branched as in the *Chantarellus*,
they are squat and seem to be of a substance similar
to that of the Flesh of the Pileus. This plant seems
to form a connecting link between the Agaric & *Periza*.
as the *Agaricus quercinus* does between the first
and the *Boleti*. — I never observed this plant till
the present Year.



Agaricus subundulatiferrus
Funnel Shaped Agaric
Bolton tab: 34 Vol. 1





Agaricus campestris Hol. 45
Mushroom Agaric. in its' prime.

The common Catchup Agaric or Champignon
is too well known to require any remarks.

The Months of August & September this Year
1786. have been extremely fertile of them
even till they become a pest and nausea
in some parts of Yorkshire.





Agaricus molli Hb. 40
Soft Agaric. rare

This I gathered in Old Lane Wood
in September 1786

The stem is solid destitute
of Volva, swelling at the foot, and tears
like hemp, ^{in places} Gills fine, numerous, in three
series, very regular and smart.

The plant is very handsome and has
I know not what of a pleasing downy
softness both to the sight and to the touch.



A. mollis
Soft Age 10
Bolton Feb. 40 Vol. 1





927
Agaricus elephantinus Pers. 28
Elephant Agaric.

This huge Agaric has grown in abundance in Seabark stroggs and several other Woods in the Neighbourhood of Halifax this present Autumn 1786. — It grows in the dry parts of woods where the ground is thickly covered with Moss, a large portion of which (in forcing its way through the carpet) it tears up by the roots, and bears it for some time after like a fleece on its broad and brown head. — The stem is of a grayish white colour, solid, spongy, and freely yields to the most gentle pressure. The flesh of the Pileus is thick and pretty firm, the gills remote brittle & gross. —

When the plant has stood a few days it becomes more firm, acquires a colour like that of half burnt Charcoal, the verge of the Pileus becomes lacerated and irregularly horizontal. and appears just as if a strong degree of fire had passed upon it, — At last it dissolves in a black turgid stinking Tar-like jelly.



A. Stephanoctonus
Glyphocystis
Botan. Soc., 20 Vol. 1



Agaricus Laccinus. Pers.
Larch Agaric.

This Agaric Issues in great
Clusters from Chinkas in the Bark of
decaying, ~~and~~ standing, Larch Tree in the
Plantation at Leebridge Oct. 1786

On the Pileus and stem,
short downy tufts appear like dark coloured
tubercles, the gills same colour as the
Pileus but paler. Whole plant dry, firm,
solid and elastic; Lurain thick and tough,
and originates in a rough irregular ring
at top of the stem, I have observed this
plant in the above place for four or five
Autumns past, never met with it elsewhere.



M. Loricatus
Larch Agate
Bolton Feb. 19 Oct. 1



Agaricus ruber Pers. 26

Red Agaric.

This new and beautiful species
I gathered in company with my Friend
M^r Paul Stachleton the Entomologist,
in a little Wood at Shiden Hall near Ha-
lifax October 29th 1786,

Gills in three series, transparent
in some lights, and of a Ruby colour, Pileus
looks like Pillow Twine made of dark red
Cotton, Stem tough solid crooked and near
the foot a little sweet. No volva
I never met with it before or since



A. rubrum
Red Agaric
Bolton tab. 96 Vol. 1





Agaricus amethystinus Pers. Fr.

Amethyst Agaric

This Agaric in Many Woods
about Halifax in great abundance

In its colour somewhat
like *Agaricus violaceus*, but is di-
stinguished from that by the length
and smallness of the stem, and with
certainty by the absence of a Volva.

In decay it loses its purple colour,
changes to a dead brown grey, and
abides in a dry state for several
Weeks.







Agaricus villosus. Tulzer
Shaggy Agaric.

Ag. lapuportis

This Agaric grew in great plenty in a little Wood called Pramden four Miles North West of Halifax October 7th 1786. It grows in the dry and steep part of the Wood near the roots of Oak Trees. —

Stem solid, and fibrose when broke, of equal thickness till near the foot where it swells a little. The Pileus is covered with a thick downy Nap. — The partial Volva or curtain is white, as light and delicate as a spiders web, and when newly torn by the gradual expansion of the pileus, hangs pendent from its verge in downy fragments,





Agaricus lactifluus Holb.
Milky Agaric. unbroken.

Ag. papiratus.

This is a common Plant in woods about
Halifax — Stem solid and destitute of Volua.
gills at first white, afterward of a pale brown.
When broken a milky fluid issues from the
Pileus and gills of a burning acrid taste.

When the Plant grows old the milk ceases to
flow, and in very rainy weather is much less acrid.



阿

Agaricus muscarius Fr. 27
 Fly Agaric

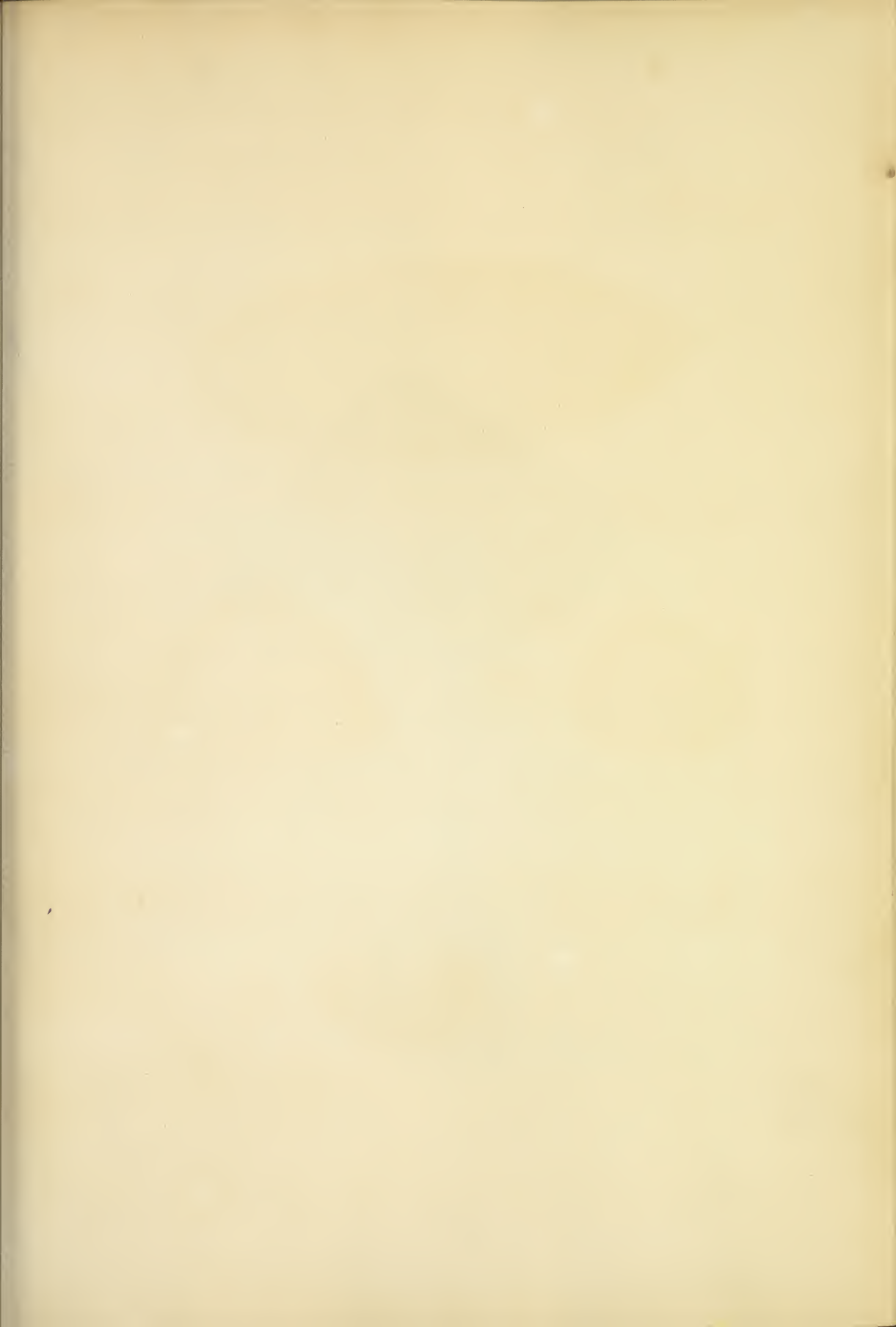
This I gathered in Birks near Halifax
 close by the Watergate Sept. 23 1786. -

The Pileus is sometimes in this species ~~co-~~
~~vered~~ covered with a kind of loose grayish
 scales, which are the fragments of a general
 Volva, but as these fragments only adhere to
 imperfect and sickly plants, and as my spe-
 cimen had them not, I chose to imitate just
 what was before me. The Stem is solid and the
 foot a bulb. The Gills & stertain white,



Agaricus muscarius
 244 Agaria
 Coll. Feb. 27. 1848





Agaricus acubitus that is
Puffed, or Punged Agaric.

This in several dry woodgrounds in the
neighbourhood of Halifax in Aug^r & September, 1786
The stem solid and bulbous at the base, the
scaly imbrications on the Pileus are not the
fragments of a General Volva as in the Agar-
muscarius, but grow from, and are a part of
the Pileus. — The partial Volva or Curtain is
inserted by its base into an Annulus or Ring which
is moveable upon the stem of the plant, and
remains after the Curtain has performed its office
and perishes. —



A. muscaria
Ruffed Amanita
Botan. Tab. 28 Vol. 1



(190)

Agaricus luteus Fr. 50
Yellow Agaric.

Ag. tomentosus

This singular Agaric grew in the Pine
Stove at J. Caygill's Esq^r near Halifax, and was
brought me by my sincere Friend M^r And.^w
Duncan Gardener there.

The stem is fistular swelling near the foot,
the pileus covered with a loose kind of cottony
Down the curtain extremely light and
delicate, and there is an annular rising
at its base. I have not met with this
Plant in any other place.





(101)

Agaricus tortilis Pers. n. sp.

Crumpled Agaric

This little Agaric was gathered in the Garden of J. Caygill Esq^r at Shaw, & brought me by Mr Duncan Gardener there, Sept. 21.

It grows in crowds but there is no common base, each plant having its own proper foot, Stem solid, no Volva, Gills few deep and in two series, substance of the plant tender and brittle.



A. ventralis
Cramped Agave
Bolton tab 41 fig 2 & 3



(102)

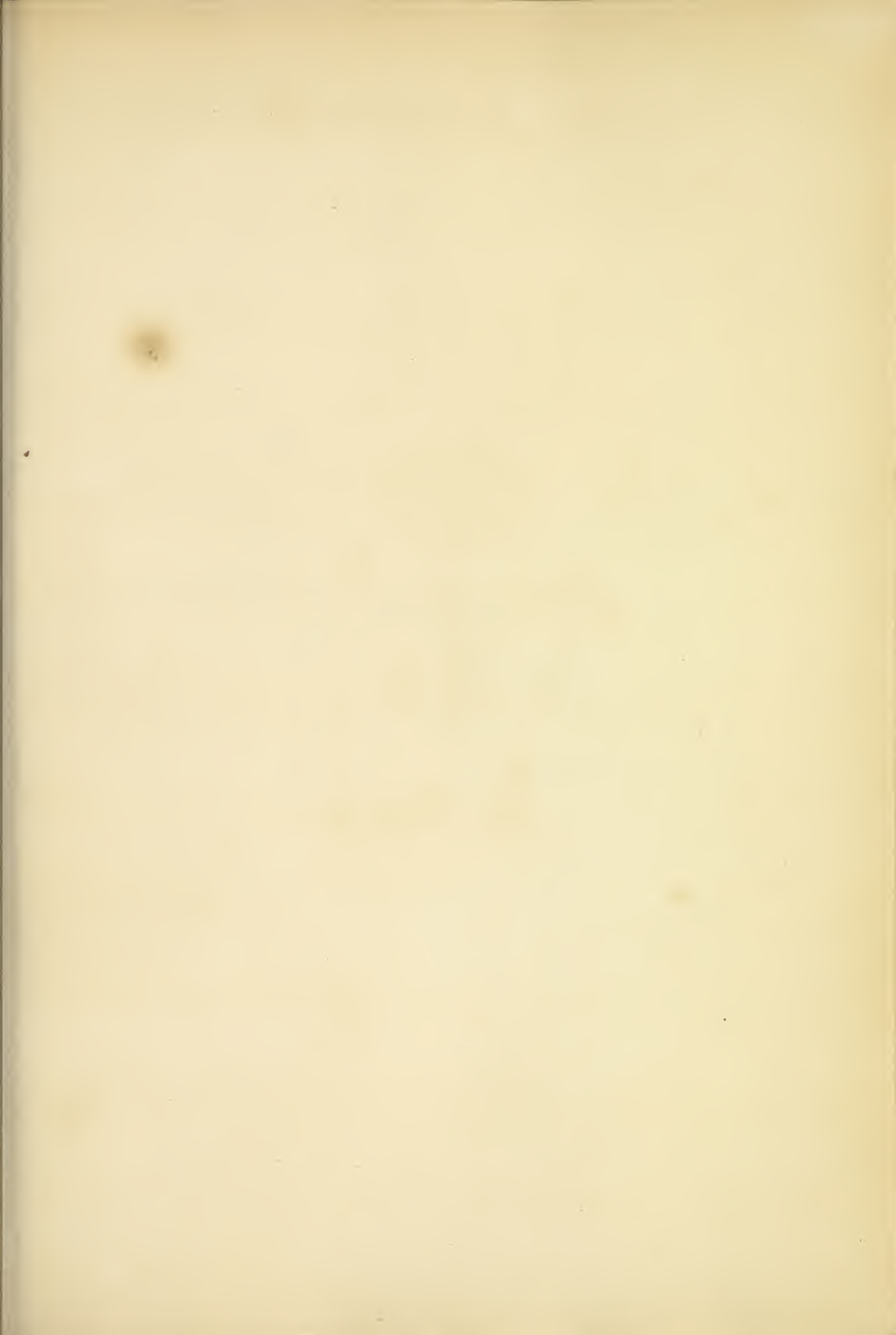
Agaricus oroides H. St. 154.
Fairie Agaric. a tall variety.

Ag. ruber

In Meadows near Halifax, Aug. 22nd
Stem slender and solid, of equal thickness &
destitute of volva; Gills very remote, broad
and in three series. The plant of short
duration, soon turning to a foetid jelly.







(703)
Agaricus caespitosus Hol. 41. f. c.
Turf or Peat Agaric.

This Agaric grows on the sides of the
Turf Pits where Peat has been dug on Sottonstall
Moor six miles from Halifax,

The stem grows horizontally from the
sides of the Pit, and then curves upwards,

The pileus is semitransparently covered
with a clammy kind of Varnish, destitute
of flesh crumpled and irregular. Gills few
in three series, — no volva.



A. carpenterii
Surf. Agric. tab. 41 fig. c. Vol. 1

1784
Pompous Agaric.

On the Banks beside the Road at top of
the Skarr opposite Birks Hall a mile from
Salisbury Oct^r 3^d 1786. —

The stem solid, smaller towards the
shoot. Flesh of the Pileus thick & brittle
of a pale white within, gills a sordid green,
in two or three series. — Curtain or semi-
volva of a sulphur colour. tis an elegant &
showy Plant, and on the ground where
they grew looked as if it had been strowed
with fine red Cheeked Apples.



A. pomposita
Botan. K. G. 5. U. 1
Pomposita sp. 11

Agaricus elasticus *Fr.*
Elastic Agaric.

This Agaric I gathered amongst the
Trees in the Plantation at Fixby Hall
the seat of — Thornhill Esq^r six miles
from Halifax — Oct^r 9th 1786.

The stem solid the whole plant stout
robust and tough, the crust thin
and firm, I have not observed the same
any where else.



A. chrysocoma
Bolton tab 16 Vol. 1
Flos. in Ag. 1812

2. *Tricholoma cernuum* Pers. 1838.

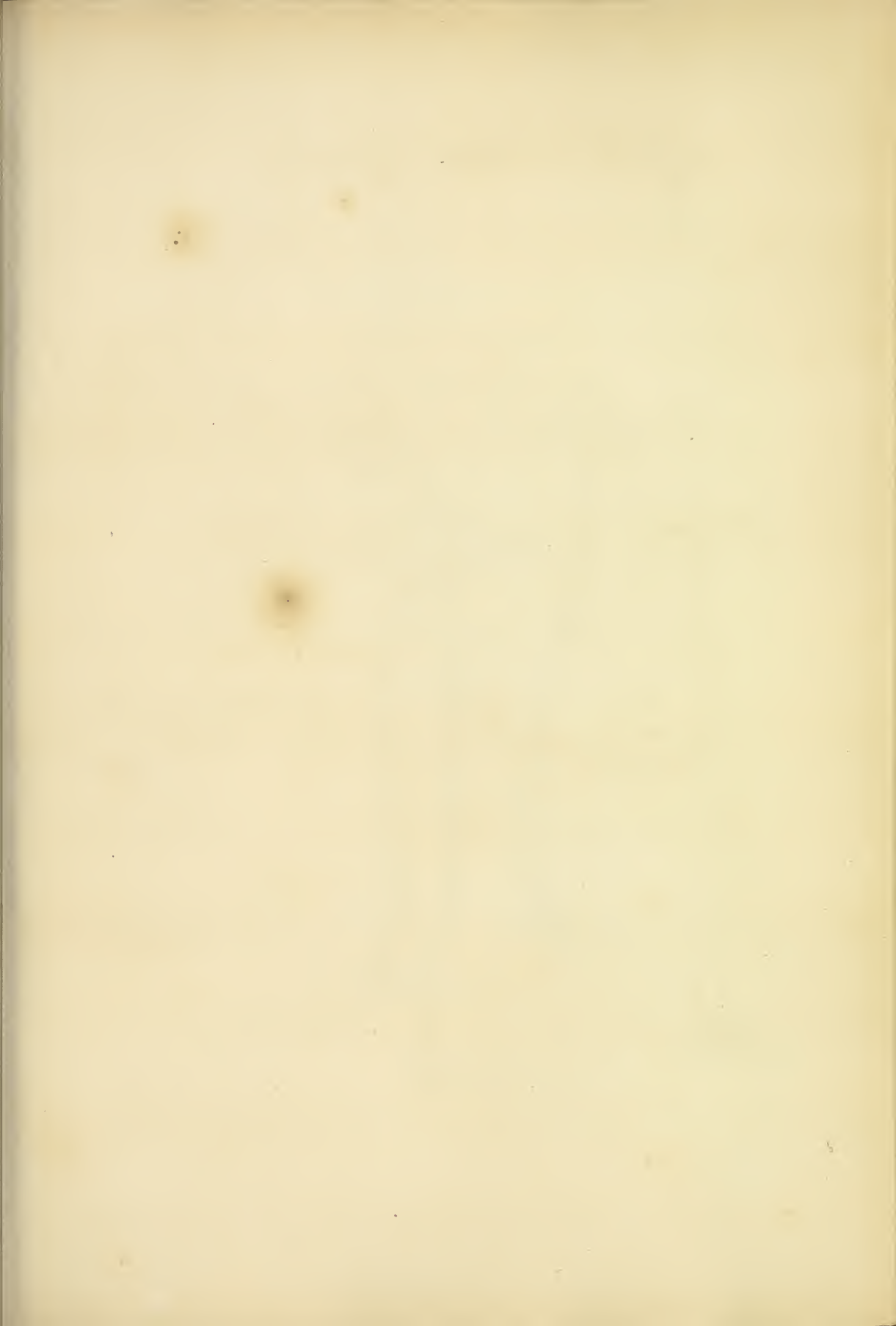
Neat or smart Agaric.

This Beautifull Agaric grew
this Year 1786 in Seebank Shropps
The stem is fistular and destitute
of Volva, the Gills are numerous and
for the most part entire, I never met
with it till this present Autumn.



A. concinnus
Nat. Ag. Bot. tab. 15 Vol. 1





147
- *Agaricus fissus* *Agaricus*
Stalk splitting Agaric.

Ag. fistulosus

This singular Agaric in Highfield
Wood near Mount Nelson Oct^r 12th - 1786.

Stem long, of equal bigness, fistular,
compressed, and and striated. it is re-
markable in this, that it frequently
splits from bottom to top, the two halves
coiling together their rent edges and form-
ing each a fistular cylindric stem as is
expressed in the side figure.

Pileus striated above, destitute of flesh,
gills deep, in three series, dry & thin.
no Volva.





Agaricus siccatus (Fr.) Berk. & Sacc.
Blackish-red Agaric

Agaricus siccatus

This little Agaric come up amongst
Moss in woods and fields about Halifax
in October plentifully.

The whole plant is of a light
dry spongy substance — the Gills re=
mote, deep & entire; stem solid and
destitute of volva, in decay it withers
like a leaf.





Cantharellus cibarius Fr.

Navel Agaric.

Agaricus

In the Plantation at Lee's Bridge, at
Swaby, and in all close woods about Halifax
in October and November plentifully.

Flesh of the Pileus thin & Dry,
gills deep, in three series, stem solid, cylindric-
cal, substance of the plant dry, elastic,
abides many Weeks, retains its white-
ness to the last, only when dried changes
a little to the buff, Pileus always dimpled
in the top.





Fungus & other plants of the
 Chest Nut Agaric.

This beautiful new Agaric I found
 in a little Wood at back of Mould-pelon
 near Halifax Oct^r 7th 1786.

Stem white, shines with a silky
 gloss, is solid, of equal thickness
 throughout, and destitute of Volva.

Gills numerous, Gustain like a
 spiders web, pileus Chestnut colour'd.

I afterwards saw a few specimens of
 it at Trisby, elsewhere I have not
 met with it.



A. cantarelli
Botton tab 10 Vol. 1
Pheasant Agaric

Agaricus *pusillus* (Malt.)
 Bundled Agaric.

Ag. pusillus

This Agaric in little cavities about the roots of Oak Trees in the woods about Stalied in Sept. 1786 plentifully, the stem solid of equal thickness throughout, six eight or 10 arising from one common foot, they generally lie in an half prostrate direction, the top curving upwards.

The Gills greenish brown, in which, as well as in the colour of the Pileus it resembles a little the *Agaricus pomposus*, but is distinguished from that in the thickness and figure of the Pileus, and most certainly in the want of a volva,







(113)
Agaricus membranaceus Hal. ex
Membranaceous Agaric.

This Agaric grew on a piece of putrid
Wood in Birches near Halifax Sept^r 25. 1786

The whole of this plant Pileus gills &
stem was of a thin papery dry tough light
substance, — the Gills very faintly tinged
with a pale kind of crimson colour, all
the other parts a dead white. The Gills
remote deep and in three series,
No Volva — it shrivels up in drying
and loses most part of its quantity.



A. muscaria necorum
Boletus tab 11 Vol. 1
Membranous Agaric



(114)

Boletus versatilis Nutt. ex
Bulbous vernal Agaric

B. splendens

This round rooted Agaric in Open-
den Wood Sept. 16. 1786.

The gills numerous in two series, stem
& Bullb solid, the last light and spongy and
like most other of its congeners emits
a vast number of dawny radicles. Pileus
globose and covered with a slippery
shining watery Varnish. — It grows
under the thick fleeces of Moss, and often
is perfected and perishes without lifting
its head above that covering.





Boletus scrobicatus, Pers. 86.
Striped Boletus.

This Boletus grows very frequent
on decayd wood in the Neighbour^{hood} of Halifax.

It appears under various forms, but
is known with certainty by that it is
at all time of an hard tough cork like sub-
stance, that it has pores but is destitute
or nearly so of Tubes, that it is more or
less downy or shaggy on the upper side, and
marked with concentric circles of various Col^{ours}.

For my figure I chose one fine specimen
which I imitated exactly.



Boletus elegans. Pers.?
 Elegant Boletus.

This most elegant and grand Boletus was discovered by my son Jack, in the cavity of an old Elm root, below the surface of the ground in the bottom of Cross Field Halifax July the 23th 1786. —

It grew upright from the top of an erect piece of decaying Wood within the cavity. It is lobed at the extremity in a very elegant manner, the Lobes are rounded imbricate, the thickness of ones Tongue, when pressed between the Fingers firm & elastic. Pores round, very minute and of a pale sulphury hue.

Flesh of the Pileus white, easily tears in fine filaments like Muscular Fibres from the verge of the Pileus to the very Foot. in drying becomes hard tough black and Leathery. —







(117)

Boletus hepaticus
Liver Boletus.

N.B. Bulliard makes a new Genus of this which
he has termed *Fistularia*.

This Boletus grew in the Hollow stock
of an oak in Lee Bank Wood in Oct. 1786.

The Pileus when newly gathered looks
like a piece of raw Liver, the flesh when
cut resembles very exactly the lean part
of Yorkshire hang'd Beef when well dried.

Is very minute, regular and round,
of a pale buff yellow when newly taken off
the tree, on being bruised or touched with the
Fingers immediately turned reddish.

The taste of the flesh is not unlike that of
well fed Veal.





1713
Hydnum repandum Pers. 39.
Flat Hydnum.

Hyd. repandum

This *Hydnum* under the breaks in Parks Wood, and in Lee Park, Sprows in several places in Sept. & October 1786. —

Stem solid, elastic, crooked, most commonly inserted into one side of the centre. The Pectina placed in an oblique direction and lie one over another in an imbricated order. The top of the Pileus smooth and even. In one specimen I found a downy matter adhering to the top of the stem & pectina which had the appearance of a remaining half decay'd Volva, but I could not be certain that it was such —

Is this the *Hydnum imbricatum* Linn?



(119)

Clathrus, ruber, L. sp. p.
Scarlet Clathrus.

Clath. coccineus

This Clathrus I gathered on the decaying
stump of a tree in Framden Oct. 4th & 10th 1786.

At first it consists of a globular head
the size of a Poppy seed, of a glowing scarlet
colour, and supported on a white footstalk.

The scarlet colour soon changes to a brown-
ish hue, afterwards the globular head bursts
a powder is discharged, and the placenta or pedicel
with its footstalk abide for some time after-
wards.



Clathrus *serotinus* *Shel. 30. p.*
Purple Clathrus.

This Clathrus in an Elm stock in Grosfield Halifax, is sufficiently distinguished from the scarlet Clathrus, not only in the colour, but in that the placenta or mesopod which in that is globular in this is greatly elongated, and remains appearing like the Clathrus nudus but much less. The head is at first is globular which figure it retains till the volva bursts, after which it gradually becomes more & more oblong, as the magnified figure represents.





Helvella americana, *Shd.*, 1854
 Agaric shaped *Helvella*.

Helvella

This *Helvella* grew on a decaying
 Log of Wood in a little Wood near Fred Weck
 Oct 27th 30th 1786. —

Pileus and stem when newly gathered
 as white as Ivory, and had about the same degree
 of transparency, — next hour the cup acquires
 a pale brownish tinge, — The foot consists
 of numerous downy fibres which look like
 an imperfect Mucor. Pileus perfectly
 smooth both above and below, — best seen
 in the magnified Figure.





Peziza cochlearia Mill. var. f.
Yellowish *Peziza*.

Pez. halococcinea

This new *Peziza* grew on a bit of
decayed wood in an hedge bottom near Red
Beck Oct^r 27. 1786 —

The substance colour and matter
of which the Plant is made is very much
like that of the *Peziza cochlearia* — but this
plant is distinguished from that at first
sight by its smallness, and figure, and
with Botanic certainty by its being support-
ed on a stalk or elongated base —
I believe it a new species.

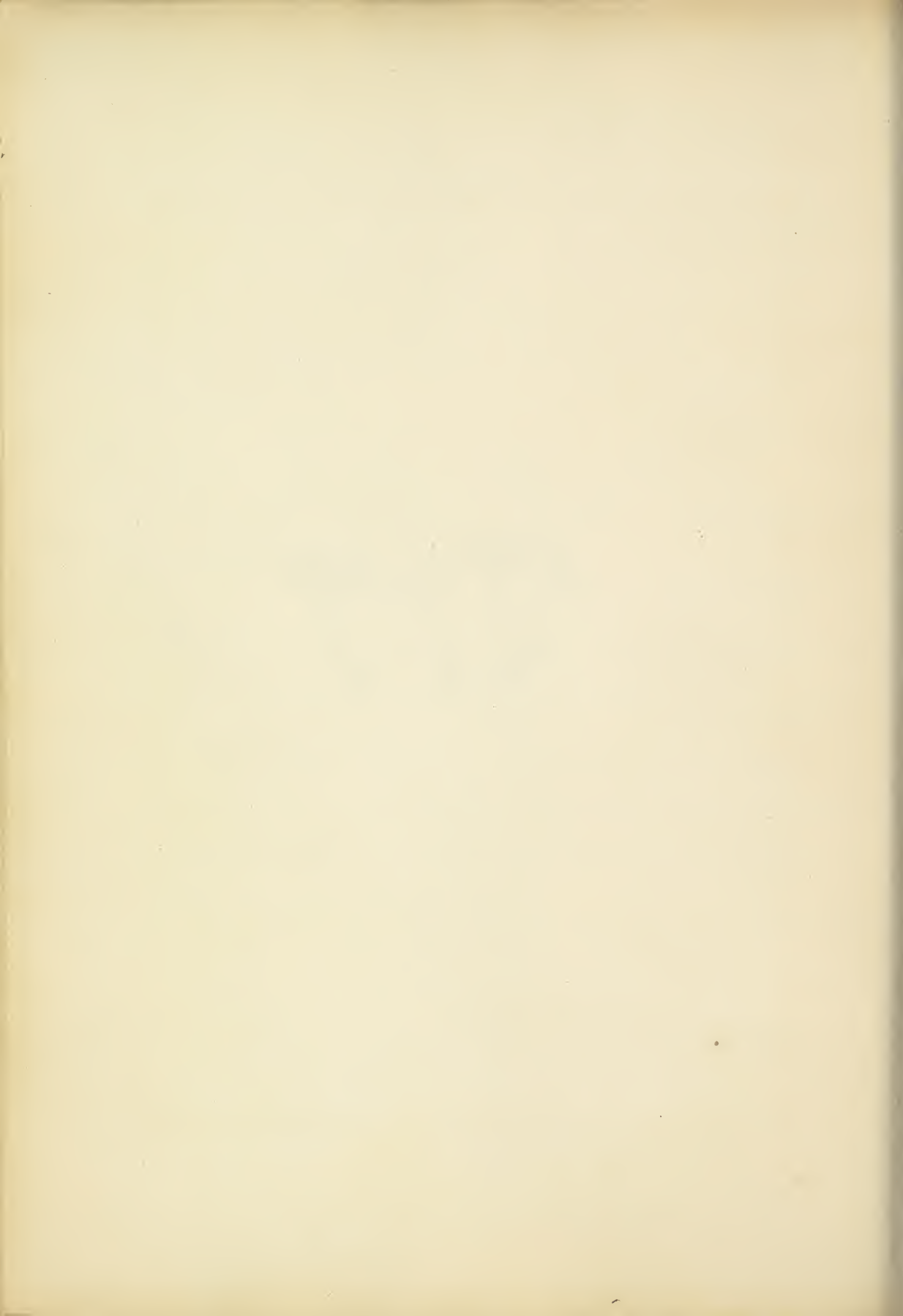


1723. *undulata*. *Walpole* p. 2
 Waved *Periza*.
 66

This *Periza* which is figured very exactly I gathered in Coenden Wood near Halifax Oct^r 7th 1786.

No *Periza* yet described as an English species agrees in any wise with this. The *Periza cornuacopioides* indeed has a shape somewhat approaching it, but in size colour and substance differs so perfectly from it, that I have not a doubt of its being a nondescript *Plant*. it never grows larger than this Figure, nor does the naked eye discover any Tubercles or punctures on its upper surface.







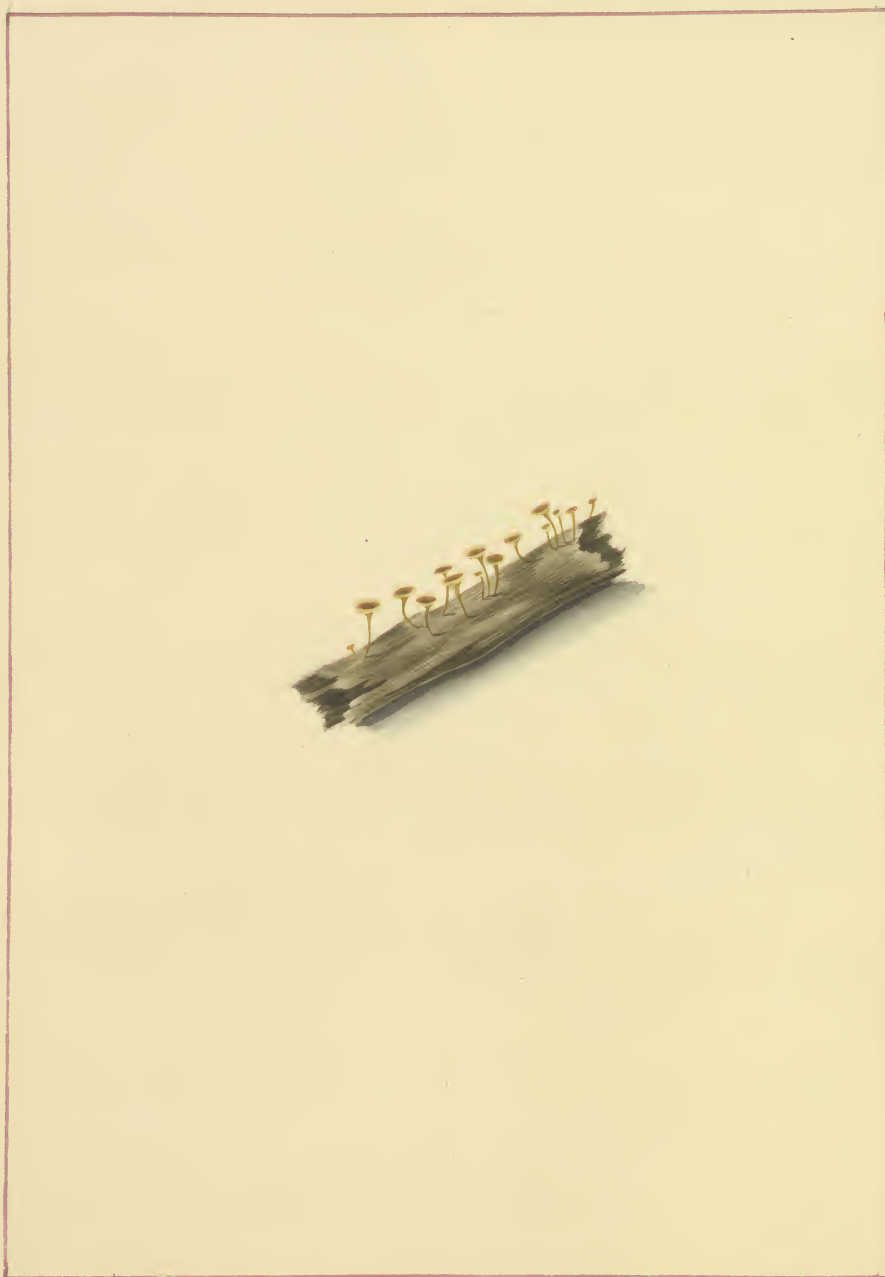
(124)

Periza var. *Med. 10. f. 1.*
Trumpet *Periza*.

Per. stipitata

This *periza* was found growing
on the decayed stems of Radish in the
Garden at Shaw, and brought me by
Mr Duncan, Sept. 20th 1786.

The Radish stems were thrown
in a moist part of the garden under a
shade, and the plant dwindled almost
to nothing soon after it was exposed
to a dry Air.





Clavaria elegant Hist. nr.
 Elegant Clavaria.

Clav pulchra

This elegant Clavaria I gathered
 Under the Fir-trees in the Plantation at
 Triaby Oct^r the 12th 1786.

It first arises in the figure of an Her-
 cubus's Club. is furrow'd and wrinkled, it is
 solid and breaks short, having the appearance
 of tried sheeps Tallow, — it afterwards be-
 comes branched, or digitated in an irre-
 gular but very beautifull manner, and at
 last withers away in a dry leathery much
 contracted substance.



Clavaria unguis Pers. Fr. 10. p. 11. f. 2.
Black Clavaria.

This clavaria I gathered in a bank
Near soyland Mills Four Miles from Halifax
in the spring of the year 1779.

It is hollow in the clubbed part, but
the lower part or handle is solid and
tinged with a brown colour upon the black.

It resembles at first sight the
Clavaria hypoxilon, but is distinguished
from it in that it is always single,
and of a regular club shape; and with the
greatest certainty, in that it is of a
tender friable fat substance, whereas
the *hypoxilon* is tough hard & woody.



(137)

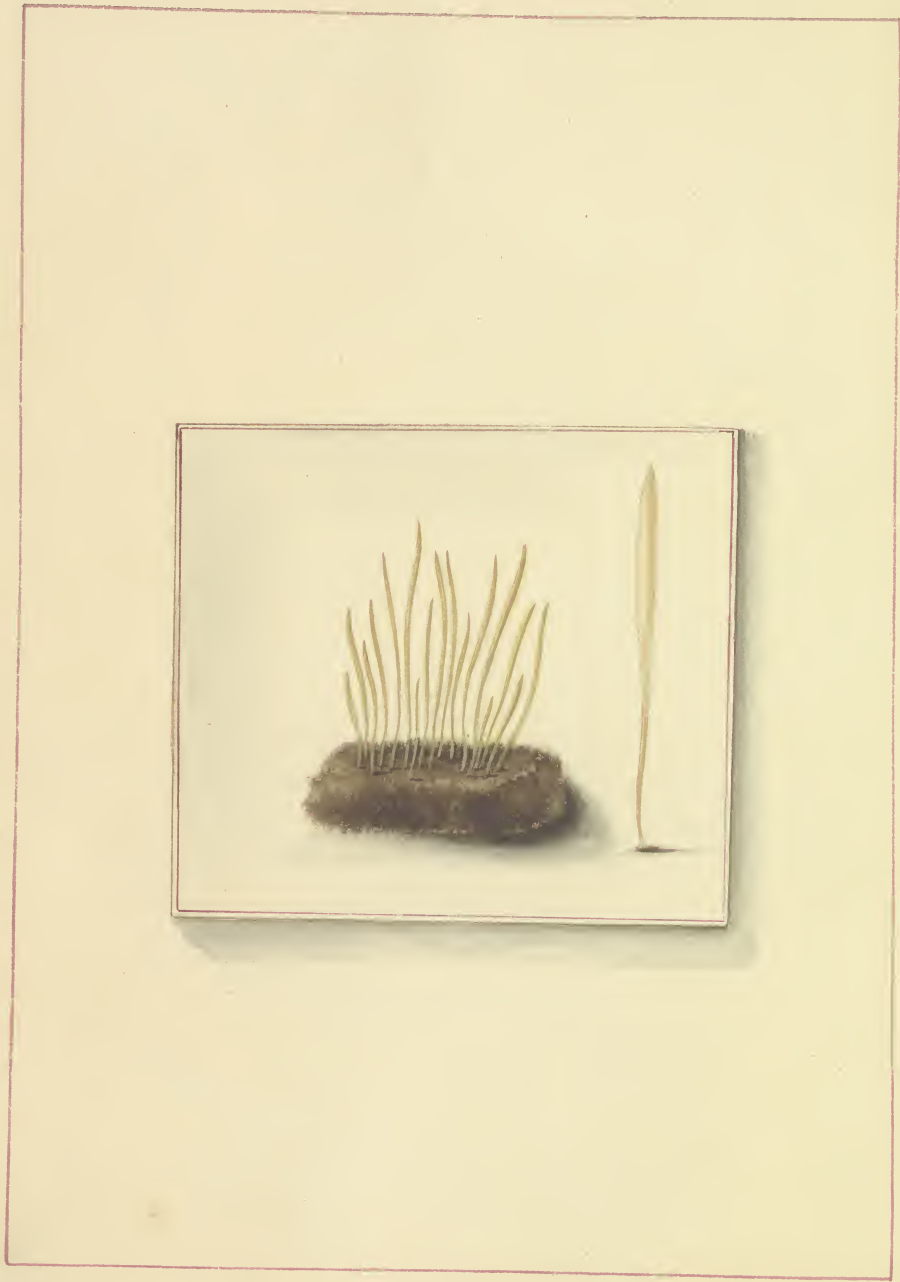
Clavaria gracilis Dist. m. f. 1
Slender Clavaria

Clav. tenuis

This *Clavaria* came up abundantly in the garden of J. Caygill ^{Esq.} of Shaw near Halifax in October 1786.

Upper part of the Club a dusky white and has a waxlike appearance, lower part which serves as a footstalk darker coloured & semitransparent, never grows larger than the figure, the separate figure is magnified.

This plant differs much from the *Clavaria putularis*, and I think is a distinct species.



Clavaria fastigiata Lst. no. p. 2
Low Clavariid.

This *Clavaria* grows in little detached parcels, on such old decay'd stocks of trees, or blocks of Wood, as have lain in damp places till the moss or grass begins to grow upon them. In decay it changes to a brownish colour and withers like a Leaf.



Clathrus turbinatus Pers. sp. Fr.
 Turbinated Clathrus. in a young state

Lycop. ova imbricata

This *Lycopodon* on a bit of rotten Elm Wood in an hollow shoot in *Cornfield* at Halifax Oct^r 13. 1786.

It appeared like the eggs of some of the smaller Butterflies, being removed into a dry Room the Plant ceased to grow, changed colour to a light dusky Brown, and did not burst to discharge the seeds.

Some specimens of *Clathrus demidatus* grew on the same bit of decayed Wood,



Lycoperdon cesarium, Hist. 116.
 Subterraneous Puff-ball, a naked variety.

Lycop. durum.

This *Lycoperdon* grew on the bare fallen
 earth in the bottom of an old stone Pit in
 Lee Bank Wood. —

It is of an irregular bunched glo-
 bular figure, the coat very thick & tough,
 the flesh within of a mixed grayish
 purple colour, so firm and solid as to
 resist a very strong pressure between
 ones Hands —

It is a little pursed on the lower
 part, and adheres to the earth by a few
 inconsiderable radicles — it retains a
 considerable part of its substance when
 dried. This a rare species in this Neigh-
 bourhood —







(131)

Lycoperdon boricum Hist. 117.
Variable Puffball. The Epidermis varnished.

L. caseum.

This *Lycoperdon* I gathered on the
plantation at Sixby Hall Oct^r 9th 1786

The outer coat thin and membrane-
cious, smooth soft and feels like fine Cloth.

The flesh snow white when the knife passes
through it, in the space of a few seconds
changes a little to the Milk colour, and looks
just like well wrought Curds or new made
cream cheese. — I have not observed it
in any other place.



Sphaeria mori. Hist. 190. p. 1.
 @ Mulberry. *Sphaeria*.

Sph. fragiformis.

This *Sphaeria* was brought me by W. M. Alexander M.D. a most ingenious Botanist & steady friend. Who has accompanied me in many of my most arduous and extensive Botanic rambles, has swarmed the dreary precipices of Ingleborough, Skiddow, Glydar, & Criby Dearth, with a spirit & resolution which indicates a true Botanic Genius.

The *Sphaeria* grew on the bark of a fallen Maple tree near his house in Halifax.

I have figured it as it appeared under magnifiers of two different powers.



I N D E X.

<p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">26</p> <p><i>Agaricus umbelliferus</i> 95</p> <p><i>Annulatus</i> 99</p> <p><i>Compesitrus</i> 90</p> <p><i>Crepitans</i> 102</p> <p><i>Concinneus</i> 106</p> <p><i>Costaricus</i> 110</p> <p><i>Elephantinus</i> 92</p> <p><i>Elasticus</i> 105</p> <p><i>Fistulosus</i> 107</p> <p><i>Gibbericus</i> 112</p> <p><i>Infundibuliformis</i> 89</p> <p><i>Laricinus</i> 93</p> <p><i>Lepuipedes</i> 96</p> <p><i>Mellis</i> 91</p> <p><i>Muscarius</i> 98</p> <p><i>Nefinus</i> 102</p> <p><i>Nephroamecus</i> 113</p> <p><i>Davus</i> 109</p> <p><i>Paniculatus</i> 97</p> <p><i>Pomposus</i> 104</p> <p><i>Paralliformis</i> 111</p> <p><i>Rufus</i> 94</p> <p><i>Siccus</i> 108</p> <p><i>Splendens</i> 114</p> <p><i>Tomentosus</i> 100</p>	<p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">29</p> <p><i>Agaricus Tortilis</i> 101</p> <p><i>Bolitus Elegans</i> 116</p> <p><i>Hepaticus</i> 117</p> <p><i>Versicolor</i> 115</p> <p><i>Clathrus concinnes</i> 118</p> <p><i>Nidus</i> 120</p> <p><i>Pyrenium Cinnamomum</i> 118</p> <p><i>Gliscula alba</i> 121</p> <p><i>Chrysocolla pulchra</i> 125</p> <p><i>Chrysocolla</i> 126</p> <p><i>Trichostoma</i> 128</p> <p><i>Ferrugineus</i> 127</p> <p><i>Sycopsis Dan Danica</i> 130</p> <p><i>Canopus</i> 131</p> <p><i>Canopus</i> 123</p> <p><i>Pyrenium Cinnamomum</i> 122</p> <p><i>Stipitata</i> 124</p> <p><i>Undulata</i> 123</p> <p><i>Stropharia Truncatella</i> 132</p>
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This Work Faithfully Copied from Nature
 By James Boulton, Member of the Natural History Society
 at Edinburgh. - 1786, Dec. 19th

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